

the Department of Defense, shall develop and implement a plan to provide expedited security screening services for a member of the armed forces, and, to the extent possible, any accompanying family member, if the member of the armed forces, while in uniform, presents documentation indicating official orders for air transportation departing from a primary airport (as defined in section 47102).

“(2) PROTOCOLS.—In developing the plan, the Assistant Secretary shall consider—

“(A) leveraging existing security screening models used to reduce passenger wait times;

“(B) establishing standard guidelines for the screening of military uniform items, including combat boots; and

“(C) incorporating any new screening protocols into an existing trusted passenger program, as established pursuant to section 109(a)(3) of the Aviation and Transportation Security Act (49 U.S.C. 114 note), or into the development of any new credential or system that incorporates biometric technology and other applicable technologies to verify the identity of individuals traveling in air transportation.

“(3) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this subsection shall affect the authority of the Assistant Secretary to require additional screening of a member of the armed forces if intelligence or law enforcement information indicates that additional screening is necessary.

“(4) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Assistant Secretary shall submit to the appropriate committees of Congress a report on the implementation of the plan.”

(b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Assistant Secretary shall implement the plan required by this Act.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H.R. 1801), as amended, was read the third time and passed.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table and that any statements related to the measure be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mrs. HUTCHISON. I am very pleased we have been able to pass this bill for the expedited travel procedures for our military personnel. The TSA will have about 180 days working with the Department of Defense to get procedures in place to do this.

I hope our military people, wherever they are in the world, know how much America appreciates their service. We know they are fighting for our way of life to prevail for our children and future generations.

I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CASEY). The Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I echo the words of the senior Senator from Texas in support of our men and women who might be home on leave, might have been sent somewhere on Active Duty, that this is the least we can do.

#### MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BROWN of OHIO. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Sen-

ate proceed to a period of morning business until 7:30 p.m., with Senators permitted to speak therein for up to 10 minutes each.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### CHINA POLICY

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. President, 10 years ago this month—10 years ago actually tomorrow, I believe—the People's Republic of China officially joined the World Trade Organization. American businesses, we were told, would gain new access to Chinese markets through the removal of trade barriers, through increased transparency, through more stringent protection of intellectual property rights.

China promised to follow the rule of law, to reform its legal system, and, in turn, would gain new access to global markets. At the time of joining the World Trade Organization, China made a number of promises. Chinese leaders pledged to reduce trade barriers and open markets. They promised to increase transparency, protect intellectual property rights, and reform their legal system.

Supporters of the People's Republic of China, including a strong majority, unfortunately, of Members of this body and a much thinner majority in the House of Representatives—other supporters of the People's Republic of China were most of America's, almost all of America's largest corporate CEOs—argued that the WTO membership would bring human rights and freedom and the rule of law to China.

Now 10 years later we see a very different picture, a picture of a number of Members of the House in those days and some Members of the Senate and some opponents to allowing China into the World Trade Organization. We have seen something very different. American workers have seen millions of jobs shipped to China. Factories in places such as Youngstown and Charleston and Huntington and Dayton have moved to Wuhan and Shenzhen and Shanghai, with final products sold back to the United States.

Think about this. The business plan of a number of American corporations is to shut down production in Mansfield, OH, and in Zanesville, OH, and move that production to Beijing, China, set up companies there, and ship products back to the United States. To my knowledge, never in history has there been a country where such a huge number of companies have set up that business plan. Think about that—shut down production in the country where you are located, lay off workers who have made you a successful company, hurt a community by closing down that plant, doing terrible damage to the schools, to the police departments, to the city services and all of that, and move your production to another country because you can work there more cheaply and sell products back to the United States. To my knowledge—and I

could be mistaken about this, but nobody has ever shown me otherwise—to my knowledge, never in world history has that been the business plan for so many companies.

American manufacturers that stay here have been undermined by a flood of cheap Chinese imports priced artificially low.

When a large corporation moves to China, so often that corporation's supply chain—the tool and die shop, tool and die maker, a machine shop—a small manufacturer that makes components and that sells to the larger company does not have the wherewithal to follow it to China, so they lose one of their biggest customers.

Those American manufacturers that stay here have been undermined by a flood of cheap Chinese imports priced artificially low. Some of those Chinese imports came from American companies that moved overseas to China.

Chinese citizens so often face poor work conditions, continual human rights violations. The country's sole Nobel Peace Prize winner is languishing in prison.

The big winners? The big winners are the multinational corporations here that have outsourced jobs, and the other big winner is the Chinese Communist Government and the apparatchiks they have enriched. Think about that. The big winners in this China trade policy are large American corporations that have outsourced jobs to China and the Chinese Communist Party, which apparently seems to be their allies in this, and the people in the Chinese Communist Party, the high-ranking apparatchiks.

So while American companies that stay here and American workers are following World Trade Organization rules intended to provide a common set of laws to ensure a level playing field for global trade, the Chinese are gaming the system. It is clear that China does not live up to its promises, does not live up to the unrealistic expectations of its supporters.

Far from becoming freer, the Chinese people are burdened with limited rights to basic freedoms of speech, religion, and assembly. I can't count the number of CEOs whom I saw walk the Halls—I was in the House of Representatives—of Congress and say: You know, if we pass PNTR, we are going to see freedom, all of this capitalism in China. All of these jobs in China are going to bring freedom—freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom of assembly in China.

No, it has enriched the country of China, to be sure. It has especially enriched the Communist Party, enriched the People's Liberation Army, enriched some of the capitalists in China in this Communist Party system. And it is getting worse. From the harsh crackdown on human rights lawyers and activists after the Arab Spring in the Middle East, to the brutal policies in Tibet that have led to a recent wave of self-immolations—imagine the depth of

feeling and passion and hopelessness and anger at an oppressive government that people who have such strong feelings would actually set themselves on fire in protest. From the crackdown on human rights lawyers, to the brutal policies in Tibet, the Chinese Community Party shows no sign of easing its grip on the Chinese people. Not only did their membership—their joining the WTO—not bring freedom and democracy to China, it did not bring fair trade either.

China has flouted WTO rules. China has gamed the system to its advantage. While China has chosen to comply with some WTO rules, overall the list of China's WTO violations is a long one: rampant intellectual property theft, massive subsidies for China's exports, hoarding of rare earths and other raw materials. China has refused to commit to the WTO's Agreement on Government Procurement.

I have stood here, as you have seen, Mr. President, in your time in the Senate, arguing for "Made in America" language so that when taxpayer dollars are spent buying products, those products should be made in America, paid for by U.S. taxpayers. I have heard conservative Washington politicians defending China, for all intents and purposes, saying: No, that would create a trade war, even though China will not sign on to an agreement on government procurement, which is exactly what their "Made in China" policy is all about. These violations not only show China's lack of respect for the rule of law, they also cost American jobs, and they also tend to stymie our economic growth.

American intellectual property-intensive firms alone have lost some \$50 billion to intellectual property rights violations. Those same firms are reporting that better intellectual property enforcement could lead to almost 1 million new jobs. Some of the worst hit companies are in my State, struggling to compete against a country that manipulates its currency and subsidizes its manufacturers.

Given our companies' well-founded fear of retaliation by Chinese regulators and companies if they speak up, we in government must give voice to their concerns. Let me explore that for a minute.

When we have launched—typically a labor union in the United States will launch a petition for a trade complaint, if you will, alleging violations by China of trade rules. Often the American company where these workers work is unwilling to join that petition. Why? Because they do business in China, and they know China will, in some cases, exact some kind of revenge against them. So our companies are not willing to stand up to the Chinese because they know what the Chinese will do when they are doing business in China. So it is up to us, as these companies' representatives, as these workers' representatives, as these community representatives, to stand up.

Probably the most damaging of China's violations is its continual manipulation of its currency. By deliberately holding down the value of its currency to boost exports, China is not only violating WTO commitments, they have built the largest trading surplus in history to the detriment of other leading trading partners.

The Senate fought back this fall by passing the Currency Exchange Rate Oversight Reform Act. I authored this legislation with a bipartisan group of Senators—Senator SNOWE from Maine, a Republican; Senator SCHUMER from New York, a Democrat; Senator GRAHAM of South Carolina, a Republican; Senator SESSIONS of Alabama, a Republican; Senator STABENOW of Michigan, a Democrat; Senator CASEY of Pennsylvania, a Democrat, and several others. This bill is the largest bipartisan bill that passed the Senate this year. It passed with 63 votes—joined, in fact, by the junior Senator from my State. Senator PORTMAN, former Trade Representative in the Bush administration, voted for this bill. This bill would crack down on China currency manipulation and provide an opportunity for Republicans and Democrats to come together to put American jobs and American workers first.

They said it represented the largest bipartisan jobs bill passed this session of Congress.

Currency manipulation provides an unfair subsidy to Chinese exports—of up to 40 percent, according to most economists. Almost all economists agree it is at least 25 percent. C. Fred Bergsten, an economist with the Peterson Institute for International Economics, who is fairly conservative, has asserted that China's intervention in currency markets and other subsidies they have provided makes up the most protectionist policy of any major country since World War II.

American politicians and CEOs are always afraid of standing up to the Chinese. They say we will look protectionist or that it looks as though we are starting a trade war. When Fred Bergsten, a mainstream economist, says that what China does is the most protectionist policy of any country since World War II, it is time we stood up and forced them to play fair. That is not a trade war. That comes from China. They have been waging a trade war against the United States for 10 years. That is why we have seen our budget deficit grow from double figures a decade ago to more than a half billion dollars a day, day in and day out, 7 days a week.

Additionally, American manufacturers seeking to sell products to China—our Nation's fastest growing export market—are hit with the same percentage in what amounts to an unfair tariff. If a company in Brunswick, OH, wants to sell products in China, they are hit with a 25-percent or larger currency tax and currency tariff. So the product costs 25 percent more, at least. When a Chinese company wants to sell

a product in Brunswick, competing with that company, they get a 25-percent bonus or advantage. That is hardly a way to practice fair trade.

A report released this fall estimates that our trade deficit with China, exacerbated by Chinese currency manipulation, has caused the loss of more than 2.8 million American jobs in the past 10 years—with two-thirds of the lost jobs in the manufacturing industry. The Presiding Officer, when he goes to Altoona, Bethlehem, or if he comes to Dayton or Toledo, sees the kind of damage this trade policy has done to American manufacturing. All of our problems in manufacturing are not because of our relationship with China and because they have gamed the system, but millions of jobs here have been lost and undermined because of China's gaming the system.

The first President Bush said a billion dollar trade deficit or surplus is equivalent to 13,000 jobs. So when we have a greater than \$200 billion persistent year-in and year-out trade deficit with China, that means we sell \$200 billion worth of fewer goods to them than they sell to us. Do the math. It is 13,000 jobs per billion dollar budget deficit.

Addressing currency manipulation through the trade remedies included in our bill, cosponsored by Senators GRAHAM, SNOWE, SCHUMER, SESSIONS, HAGAN, CASEY, and others, would provide immediate relief to American job creators. A report released earlier this year showed that addressing currency manipulation would support the creation and retention of more than 2 million American jobs, without requiring any government spending. That is why this is such an important jobs bill, because it is not spending any taxpayer dollars, it is just saying level the playing field for our companies and our workers dealing with China.

After years of China gaining benefits of WTO membership without adhering to its rules—and they promised they would under the rule of law 10 years ago this week when they joined the WTO—after years of them getting membership and getting the benefits of WTO membership, without agreeing to its rules, it is time for Congress and the administration to act in our Nation's interest. The Congress should pass a bill and the President should sign the bill.

American workers and American manufacturers can compete with anyone. But they cannot compete on a playing field that is far from level as long as we continue to let China do what it wants without repercussions.

Over the last 10 years, China has sought to sidestep and reshape the WTO to benefit China at our expense. That is not competing, that is cheating. We must act while we still have a chance.

I yield the floor.

# RECOGNIZING NATIONAL NURSES WEEK MAY 6-12, 2011

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize the contributions of our Nation's nurses and to thank them for their service to patients across this Nation. Nurses are among the largest group of health professionals and are on the front lines of our healthcare delivery system. Each day people with different health needs are served by legions of educated, qualified, and professional nurses.

Our Nation's nurses help to ensure that Americans receive quality health care and that our Nation's public health infrastructure remains strong. I recently had the opportunity to meet with nurses who visited our Nation's capital through the Nurses in Washington Internship Program. This group is made up of a coalition of nursing organizations united to promote a strong voice in advocating for the nursing community.

In closing, I ask my colleagues to join me in applauding the nurses in my home State of Ohio and across the country for their service to the American public.

## ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

### RECOGNIZING THE CENTRAL ARKANSAS VETERANS HEALTHCARE SYSTEM

• Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, today I honor the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System, CAVHS, of Little Rock, AR. This health care provider is the recipient of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs' Robert W. Carey Performance Excellence Award, recognizing VA organizations for the implementation of management practices that produce the highest levels of performance and service to our Nation's veterans.

This well-deserved honor recognizes the outstanding service this facility provides to Arkansas veterans. CAVHS has an outstanding record of success throughout its rich 90-year history. In recent years, CAVHS has earned Robert W. Casey Awards in 2009 and 2010 in addition to 2011.

This health care delivery system includes a 2-campus medical center with 280 operating hospital beds, a 152-bed nursing home care unit, and a 119-bed domiciliary. CAVHS offers a variety of inpatient and outpatient health care amenities, spanning from disease prevention, primary care, extended rehabilitative care, and complex surgical procedures. It serves as an educational facility for more than 1,500 students and residents enrolled in more than 65 educational programs.

I am proud of the Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System for its dedication to providing quality care to Arkansas veterans and encourage continued efforts and services to these brave men and women. I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating

this facility for the outstanding work it does and will continue to do to ensure the well-being of our veteran community.●

### RECOGNIZING THE VETERANS HEALTH CARE SYSTEM OF THE OZARKS

• Mr. BOOZMAN. Mr. President, today I honor the Veterans Health Care System of the Ozarks, VHOS, in Fayetteville, AR. This health care provider is the recipient of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs Robert W. Carey Trophy Award, the highest recognition for quality achievement and service to our Nation's veterans. Each year, this award is presented to no more than two of the VA's highest performing organizations for quality achievement.

This well-deserved honor recognizes the exemplary quality of service it is providing to Arkansas veterans. The VHOS has an outstanding track record, winning Robert W. Carey Awards in 2010, 2009, and 2008.

Founded in 1935, the VHOS serves veterans in 23 counties in northwest Arkansas, southwest Missouri, and eastern Oklahoma. In addition to the Fayetteville location, six communities in the region have community based outpatient clinics.

Services at the VHOS include primary care, mental health care, specialty care, women's clinic, pharmacy, social work, surgery, and nutrition services. They are a 72-bed level 2 facility and have a large team of caregivers who can assist veterans whether they are hospitalized, living at home, or transitioning between the two. To accomplish the Veterans Affairs goals of integrity, commitment, advocacy, respect, and excellence, the VHOS works to honor veterans with high-quality health care.

I am proud of the Veterans Health Care System of the Ozarks and its commitment to providing exceptional care to our veterans and encourage continued efforts to improve the health and services offered to these brave men and women. I urge my colleagues to join me in congratulating this facility for the outstanding work it does to care for our veterans who have sacrificed so much for this Nation.●

### TRIBUTE TO MR. JERRY LOLLEY

• Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota. Mr. President, today I recognize the public service of a veterans service officer from South Dakota who is retiring after nearly 40 years of dedicated military and public service to veterans and their families.

Jerry Lolley has served as Meade County veterans service officer since 1992. Jerry's wife Harriet, known as "Granny," and children Grant and Lara have always supported Jerry while he has provided tireless service to thousands of veterans seeking assistance with benefit claims, medals requests, records searches, payment

issues, and health care issues. He has always been a valuable source of needed information for the families of veterans as well.

Military service and an understanding of the needs and issues of our military service personnel and veterans is deeply rooted with Jerry. After spending 2 years at South Dakota School of Mines and Technology, he served in the U.S. Air Force from 1968 to 1988 and retired as an E-7, providing dedicated service as an aircraft mechanic. His father served in General Patton's Army in World War II.

But Jerry's service extends also to the numerous issues impacting veterans and their families. He has been a constant advocate for veterans on Federal, State, and local issues of importance. He monitors Federal legislative issues and has shared valuable insight with me and my staff regarding potential impacts of legislation or VA agency decisions. He has always put the veteran first and foremost in his efforts, especially when it comes to improving health care resources, access, and level of care for veterans. He has also provided valuable insight on educational, spousal, dependent, and burial benefits.

During the Persian Gulf war, Operation Enduring Freedom, and Operation Iraqi Freedom, Jerry has been diligent in providing returning soldiers with important information about deadlines involving access to health care services, assisting soldiers with applications for various benefits, and providing general information to assist in their return home.

My staff and I have always valued Jerry's advocacy for veterans. He is rarely short on opinions on important matters and is quick to offer well-targeted questions toward agency officials to learn the basis for decisions and actions on various issues and even takes great care to request background information to verify or dispel the occasional rumor or misconception that may surface within the veterans community. His steadfast dedication to veterans has made him a great public servant and his service will be greatly missed.

I wish Jerry and his family all the best in his retirement, and it is my hope that he can find other options to continue serving veterans in the future. I congratulate him on his military service and his great public service career.●

### RECOGNIZING CONCORDIA PUBLISHING HOUSE

• Mrs. McCASKILL. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize and congratulate St. Louis-based Concordia Publishing House on their 2011 Baldrige Award and overall commitment to excellence.

Founded in 1869, Concordia Publishing House, CPH, serves as the publishing arm of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod, LCMS, and provides